Baies by Auction.

SSIGNEE'S SALE .- The subscriber, General ASIGNEE SALE.—The authoriber, General Assigner of GROWA CORRISTOPHER, with so lat PUB-LIC AUCTION, at the Microbard' kindmane, to the City of Hew-York on the Futh day of January nert, at 17 december 19 and 19 an

the northern value of 7th street, and these vertely a ong the beautiful vide of 7th street, and these vertely a ong the same to the place of beginning.—Gated very virk Denominer 30, 1872.

AUCTION NOTICE SALE of HOUSE.

AUCTION NOTICE SALE of HOUSE.

BOLD FURNITURE AND FORTE, & —AUGUSTUS B HYNARD Auction, will sell on This BAY (F. iday) at the private foliance, will sell on This BAY (F. iday) at the private foliance, Engles Bookense, C. otter Barne, consisting of pages Forte, shool and cover, Garnete, Patterne, Sakes, Edgeres, Bookense, C. otter Barne, Mirrore, Low Decanters, G. blate Tumblers, &c., Silver Blackbard, Cut Say, not of Kinder and Forks, white Chipa Place Warene Sets.

In Bedstreads, Washtrands, Mailing of the Chipa Barnete, Bockers, Chairs, Sale to commerce at 104 o'okok, tab of other. De rosits required of all purchasers.

A. Michelm, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN, Auctioner.

Trade-Sale

Brown No. 13 Park-row.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 6 o'clock.
HOLDAY AND STANDARD BOOKS.—A chidee collecter of literated and Pictorial Works in rich bunding. in
cliniding Annuals for 12th, and valuable library editions of Standard Bocks, beautifully bound, and an assortment of Empeliabled
Javeniles, &c.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN Auctioner.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN will SELL, at suc-CHARLES II. DELLAVAN WILL SELD, at suc-tion. If its (Fidar) MORNING, Dec. 3; at 19 violent, at no. 19 Futtonet. between Nassau a d William, over 200 ele-sant FIER, MANTLE and OVAL MIRRORS, with risk at famer, also, 2 cooler OIL PAINTIN 33 and ENGRAVINGS, comprising every variety of subject. This sale offers read in-the cancel to purchasers, as the entire stock must be sold to the

Machinern.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES. Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and WARRANTED rery low prices.

C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—This Mill has been received the FIRST PREMIUMS at the State Fair at Syracose, and U. S. Fair at Richmond, Va., and is creating reat exchanged among the farmers throughout the country. Can be seen in operation at the Office of the COLEMAN FARM MILL COMPANY, Tribune Buildings, No. 7 Spruce-

C. & G. M. WOODWARD'S

FATENT SAVETY STEAM FUND

FIRE ENGINE

Is used for pumping Weter, Fluids and Strope of all kinds, either bet or cold, in Distribution, Sugar Reforence, Laundries, Hoseish, kietels, Ecap Factories, supplying Steam Boliers, and suit shie for all purposes where finide of any kind (even tar) are assumed to be lifted or dischard.

And for maritime purposes and cannot be excelled, as it is very simple its construction, and it cannot possibly fail to operate long as it receives a supply of steam, and can be seen on board of steamships, steamboats, propeliers, &c., in this and foreign parts. Also, Menufacturers and Desires in WROUGHT IRON PIPE and FITTINGS for size in, water, gas, &c. At No. 77 BEEKMAN-ST., N. Y.

PARM MILLS.—The "DIAMOND" IRON BURR MILLs grinds Wheat and Corn for family use, or feed, equal to a French Burr Stone, saving 40 per cent in power, and is warranted to outlest (in constant ne) two of any other bind. Size No. 2, \$20; No. 3, \$45, grinding from 3 to 10 busicals per hour without heating or chokung. Manufactured and for male by J. A. PEASE, No. 20 Whiteset (non-Braadway), New-York, where miders will receive prompt streetler.

DETER* NON-EXPLOSIVE GAS-BURNER I will produce more light at less expense than any other. Warnuted safe. The only one having a non-conductor attached. Reeds but to be seen to satisfy all. Depot No. 422 Broadway, New York. State and County Rights for safe. Agents wanted WOODWORTH'S PLANERS, of the best con

v struction, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton Minery, Seab and Blind Machinery, and Leather Solting.

BAM. B. SCHENGK, No. 45 Courtlands-st.

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JOHN DWIGHT & Co. SUPER-CARRONATE OF BODA, BAL BODA, ETC., No. II Old-stip, Hanover-square, New-York.

SMOKED MEATS for the HOLIDAYS.
Price large SMOKED TONGUES.
Price large SMOKED HAMS.
BROULDERS, BACON, LARD, BEEF, &c. At wholesale and retail, by
MILLEMANN, WHITE & BALEN,
No. 7 Worth-st., near Hudse

NOW READY for SALE - a SIVARDS'S Cele-brated Washington Willie Scar-Cured HAMS. Each G. W. EDWARDS. G. W. EDWARDS. G. W. EDWARDS.

Building Materials.

ROOFING SLATES.—R. PRINCE, Agent for the celebrated "EVERBYT QUARRY," Pa., For "FLAT" and "PITCH" ROOFS.
For emples address No. 30 Heekman-t. New-York.

SOAP-STONE from the MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES in lots to suit, either in the rough block or nawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail on application to JOSEPH P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall st., New York, or JONATHAN CHILD, West-Worthington, Man.

Ocean Steamers, &c.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER to SAIL. ROSS, FALCONER & Co.'s LINE for SAN FRAN-CISCO.—The famous c'ipper-side HURRICANE, Capt. Sher-man, will receive freight for three or four days this week, until BL ST. F. No. 18 East River (Maidee lane). Apply to BROSS, FALCONER & Co., No. 46 Pine st., cor. William. Ageits at San Francisco. Mesers D. L. ROSS & Co. Collections made in California and Oregon.

Collections made in California and Oregon.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLAS-GOW, DIBLIN, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, and all the principal Towns of ENGLAND and IRELAND carrying the United States Math, via LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates.—The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANYS spiendid Clyde-built iron ecrow steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FRAMGAROO.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

GITY OF WASHINGTON.—SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

At 12 c'clock noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Qualita from New-York and Philadelphia.

Paird-class from New-York to any of the above-named places 30
Reture thekets, available for six months.

60
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Brennes,
Antworp, and all paris of the Continent, without delay.

Morricz.—These steamers are provided with every requisite
in insure the immediate estimation of fire, and the strictest dischine is enforced with regard to the use of highs.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. Dale, No. 18 Broadway, New-York, Agent.

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

STEAMSHIP HUNTSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the way of Steamship HUNTSVILLE will
be transferred to Steamship POTOMAC, for transportation to
Bevannah. Shippers are waited and requested to effect their
merrance accordingly. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West st.

STEAM to GLASGOW, LAVERPOOL, BELSTAST, DUBLIN and LONDONDERRY, without delay, for
son. Return tickete to either of the above places, good for six
months by any steamer of the line, \$60.

GLASGOW, Care Thompson. Saturday, Jan. 22, 12 m.
EDINBURGH, Capt. Cumming. Saturday, Feb. 19, 12 m.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, \$75; Third Class, found with cooked
for feed.

Por freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—U. S.
MAIL LINE—The favorite steamship FLORIDA. Cape.
Lasac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, January 1, 1809, at
39, m., from Pier Ro. 4 North River. Through tickets given to
Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macon. Bits of
hading signed only on board. For freight or parage apply

6AM'L L. MITCHILL 4 SON No. 13 Broadway.

COR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA. -The Ameri on Alantie Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class Steamship MONTGOMERY.—Commander, will leave size to 12 february 1800, 12 North River on SATURDAY, Jan 1, 1839, at 3 o'slock 1 m. precisely. Cabin parage, with unsurpassed accommodates, 818 Through tielsts to New-Orleans, 818 Montgomery, 826; Alhany, Go. 824; Atlanta and Columbia, 929; Montgomery, 826; Alhany, Go. 824; Atlanta and Columbia, 929; Masen, 827; to auracin, 820 also to principle at lowest rates. Freight 10c, per toot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

Steamboate and Bailroade.

TO BOSTON TRAVELERS-COMPORT and DOSTON TRAVELERS—COMPONT and BAFETY.—The public are informed that the Oir Colony and Fall River Rativod Company have attached to the peaserner-core of their road CREAMER'S PAVENT SARRE OPERATOR. This invention (already in use on many of the best managed roads of this country) promotes a degree of eccurity is tile and property impossible enthous it. Rativosa Managers who is tile and property impossible orthous its. Every day's observation for life, are requisited to examine this. Every day's observation proves most conclusively that the application of the branes by and, while it is an pood as can be for ordinary purposes, is of no value in the presence of dancer. This Company will furnish these Machines for all the ears of any road, and warrant them to answer the purpose, or no sale.

W. C. CREAMER, Secretary.

W. C. CREAMER, Sourctary, No 31 Pine et., St. Y.

TRAVELERS for the NORTH, SOUTH PAST or WFST, should buy before starting AFPLE-TON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents The clear manner in which the THROUGH ROUTE MAFS are de-lineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance HOW HE SHALL TRAVEL. He will save many a do.lar by scouring a copy.

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FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER,—The spies did and superior steamer BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett leaves New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 o'clock p. m., and the EMP RE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. N. P.

5 N. R. Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by an Express Freight Train.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Noz. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-A TON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE,—Inland Route—the shortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mall.
The steamers PLyMOUTH ROGER, Capt. Joel Stone, and
COMMODORE, Capt. W. H. Franct, in connection with the
STON'SGTON and PROVIDENCE and SOSTON and
PROVIDENCE RAILHOADS, leaving New-York daily (sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2. North River, first wharf above
Battery-piece, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Stenington at 8:39 p. m.,
or on the arrival of the Mall Train which leaves Boston at
\$10.0, m.

5:10 p. m. The COMMODORE, from New-York Monday, Wednesday and Friday: from Stoningtor, Tuesday, Thorsday and Saturday. The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thurs-day and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Friday.

Passerpers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Provi-tence and B ston, in the Express Mail Fram, resoluting and slove and advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines, connecting North and East-Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a sight's rest modistorbes, breakfast fordered, and leave Stoning.

ight's rest undisturbed, breaking it is not in the 7 s. m. train.

Fare from Providence to Newport Fifty Cents.

A begange-master accompanies the steamer and train through and wey.

For passage, borths, state-rooms or freight, apply on board the freamer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2 North River, or at the office, No. 10 Battery-piace,

Nov. 22, 1858. CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-

Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackson and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh wanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lenigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ABRANGEMENT. commencing October 1, 1858— Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 74 a.m., 12 m., and 4 p. m.; for Somer-ville by above trains and at 5 p. m.
The above trains contract at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Court-isndists, at 74 and 12 m., and 4 and 5 p. m.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-road will leave at 74 a.m. only For Lehigh Valley Railroad at 74 s. m. and 12 m. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11 a m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare 85 Through Fickets sold for illu-cimuati and the West, and for Baltimore, Wasoington, Norfolk &c.; and through begaves checked to Washington is 8 am. and 5 p. m. trains. J. W. W. CODRIPP, Assistant Superintendent. No begave will be received for any train unless delivered and checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD.-From Dec UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec.

29, 1858, the Trains will leave Chambers at Ration as follows: Express Trains, 8 a.m. and 3:15 and 4:30 p.m.; alteny Mail Trains at 1:15 a.m., for Pougnkeepste, 6:45 a.m. and 12 m.; for Doubl's Ferry, at 5:40 p.m.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 p.m.; for Pecaskil, 5 p.m. The Poughkeepste, Prekakil, 8 p.m. The Poughkeepste, Prekakil, 8 m. The Poughkeepste, Prekakil, 8 m.; g. Sing and Bobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passetug: is faken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 3:14 and 3:35 and 3:35 p.m., and Aliany about 5 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 p.m. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1858.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD

1858. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing November 22, 1858.

Fassenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-sv., satrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Millford, Stratford, Fairfield, South-walk, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Nor-ten and Greenwich, 7, 8 m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30, 5:30, p. m. (ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30 p. m. (ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30 p. m. (ONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Forvidence ris Hartford, 8 a. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Connecticut River Lailroad, 5 a. m. (ex.) a. m. (ex.) and 2:45 p. m. For Connecticut River Lailroad to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.). For Connecticut River Lailroad to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 2:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad, 8 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For Housand New-London Railroad, 8 a. m. for Naugatuck Railroad, 7 a. m.; 3:45 p. m. For Danbury and Now-land 7 a. m.; 3:45 p. m. For Bonbury and Now-land Railroad, 7 a. m.; 3:45 p. m. Is MEN H. HOYT. Superdistracted B.

EVEW-YORK AND HARLEM RALLROAD.

JAMES H. HOYT. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

For ALBANY and TROY. Fare \$2.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. \$, 15.2, Trains will leave 28thetc. New York, as follows:

\$120 a. m. For White Plains.

\$130 a. m. For White Plains.

2130 p. m. Ver Williamsbridge.

\$100 0 a. m. For White Plains.

\$130 p. m. For White Plains.

\$150 p. m. For White Plains from White and Centre-sta.

\$15 p. m. For Williamsbridge.

6:15 p. m.. For White Pisins from White and Common 6:36 p. m.. For Williamsbridge. RETURNING—Will leave 5:00 a. m.. White Platins. 6:40 a. m. Williamsbridge. 7:00 a. m. Croton Falls. 7:00 a. m. White Platins. 8:15a. m. Mail train for Albary. 10:30 a. m. Williamsbridge. 12:30 p. m. White Platins. 3:30 p. m. Williamsbridge.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice senger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows: DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal MAIL WEST at 9 a. m., for Dunkirk and Suffale, and intermediate Stations
ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Murray-a.,
via Piermout, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.
WAY PASSENGER at 3:30 p. m., for Newburgh, Port Jervia and intermediate bitations.
NIGHT ENPRESS at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principle intermediate Stations.
EMIGRANT at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

EMIGRANT at 5 p. m., for Duntits and Stance, and accommediate Stations.

The above Trains con daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Eimirs, with the Eimirs and Canandaigua Railroad, for Niasara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Styrecuse and Binghamton failroad, for Syracuse; at Cornleg, with the Buffalo, New York and Eric Railroad, for Rocchester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Oreat Bend, with the Deberger, Lackwanna and Western Railroad, for Seranton at Buffalo and Duntirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Ginctunati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN. President.

And, Gincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN. President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic Cities with Western, North-Western and South-Western to the continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittsbush with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with the steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the most direct, cheap and reislable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
First Class—Boots, Shoes, Hais and Cape, Books)
Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and bales) Feathers, Furs, &c.

BECOND Class—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Tocenta Plets, Eastward, &c.

Traine Class—Anvils, Hardware, Steel, Chains (in casks), Hemp, Bacon and Fork, aslied (loose or in sacks), Tobacco manuid, except Class or Cut, &c.

FOURTH CLASS—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Port, in casks or baces Eastward, Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch

Rooth, &c.

Potts Plots—P bbl. until further notice.

Gaix—P 100 B until further notice.

COTYON— & bale, not exceeding 500 B weight, until further notice.

In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Via Fennsylvania Rulirost" All Goods consisted to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia of Phitaburgh will be forwared without detention.

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T. A. SCOTT, Superintendent, Altoons, Pa.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittsburra with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Guiena and Chicago, Ill: Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky; Terra Hante, Madisco, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield Bellefontains, Sanduary, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanacville, Massilion and Wooster, Other; also with the steam packet boats from and to New Orieans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-mentioned piaces in the West.

Famengers will find this as abort and expeditious as any other rouge.

FORM: AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROADS. See handbills, framed, in the hotels of this city. Through Thusets, or further information, may be had at the office of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, EROADWAY,
For Emigrant Tickets apply at No. 5 Bettery-phon.
Evrumber 1, 1888.

PLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Mar-tet Wheef by steamer IOLAS at 6:35, 7:36 and 18 a, m., ab 0.1, 4:45 and 5 p, m. The cars leave Fushing, L. L., at 6:05, I and 18 a, m., and 3:4° and 5 p, m., meeting and stechanding passengers with the boat at Hunter's Foint. Torough to winnies, Fare 25 cents.

NEW SHORE ROUTE to PROVIDENCE and LY BOSTON VI. NE V-YORK & NEW-HAVEN NEW-LON ON, STOWINGTON, PROVIDENCE and BOSTON RAILROAD - On and after Dec 30 years will leave 27th v. at its m., and arrive in Providence at 100 and B ston 5:30 p. m. RICHARD N DOWD, Superintendent

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE and CHICA-GO RAILROAD FINISHED THROUGH Cars are new running over the entire road, from Fitzburgh to Chicago, extended change. Passengers by this route (rie Pennysymalis Railroad) so through from New York to Chicago with but you

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT-MATTHEWS WATER OF LIFE - Af erral ing the Water of Life, the only
decay the luman frame is subjet to is od age, it outset
Life, Liver and internal Diseases, convertes interpolated for
subjection, and preserves a moderate state of the Boundary
Digestion, and preserves a moderate state of the Bowels.

Office No. 512 Breadway.

BRADDOCK* PULMONARY COUGH MIX-PRADDOCK PULLYONARY COURT MIAS TO COURT MIAS A seedless for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup and general Pulmonary Companies is truly a great bleasing to the public. It is pleasant to take, efficient in action, and leaves no bad result. A bout 3,600 bottles have been retailed the past season in the City of Hartford, Conn. It is of recent date, and is now for the first time publicly of-specia to the sitisens of New-York.

Try it, good people, and give it to your children, who will take it readily for Colds or Croup. Bold whole-sale by F. C. WELLA Co., No. 115 Franklinist, and at retail by the Drugtista. Prepared and sold at Hartford, Conn., by JOHN BRADDOCK, Druggist and Apothecary.

HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.—All local interine irregularities, displacements and difficulties, together with constitutional symptoms and diseases of women, are radically sured by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANT'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. CF Price \$1 50 per bottle. For sale by all Druggiets.

Bee testimony in The N. Y. Weekly and Semi-Weekly Tribun once Dec 1.

core resumming in The N. Y. Wookly and Semi-Wookly Tribune coince Dec 1.

"Having witnessed the effect of the Greefenberg Company's Merical"s Uterine Cathelicon for many years, in master of every grade of severity, and having fully compared its effects with the treatment of the best physicians of the day, I unhesitatingly proseunce in favor of the domeienberg remedy."—A. Macken-Zie, Nastville, Trin.

"The medit his re-invaluable "-[N. Y. Daily Sun." Women need no longer suffer,"—[N. Y. Daily Sun.

"Women The high moral and scientific character of The Graefenberg Company warrants every reader of this notice against any imposition.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—At this season of the year, every one would feel a benefit from this positying meels ins. I a tonic property strengthen the digestion, and improved the appetite; its alterative tendency carries of the accumulation of methid marter, and its antiseptic influence neutral iterative by which disease its states.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 110 Follower, New York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate on the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all person asying claims against RUSSELL W. GLASTER, late of the City of New-York, cauther, deceased, to present the same with wonchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of Charles H. Giover, No. 37 Wallast, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1858.

PHEBE GLASTER, Administratrix.

Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL KELLEY, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same, with wonders thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rogers k Woodman, No. 49 Williamstt., in the City of New-York, on on before the minth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 30th day of September, 1856.

EMELINE KELLEY, Administratrix.

MOSES B. WENTWORTH, Administrator.

Ottawen.

Ol lawein F.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Sarrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL McCORMICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, one-fore the twenty-stath day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of September, 1858.

24 lawein Fr. JOHN F. CLARK, Schael McCormick, dec.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of a the country or recovery of an order of the Surrogate of latent gains the estate of HENK¹⁹-H. '8ANGEQUE late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Ruberford & Embree, No. 51 Wallstreet, in the City of New-York, and or before the seventeenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the minth day of September, 1236.

WALTER G. BARCLAY, Administrator, &c. sep16 law@mFr*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, that of Point Levi, Canada, decreased, to present the same, with wouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wallet, to the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April 20th.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 123d.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, e15 Iswem F. Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS M. HANKINSON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 150 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1856.

MORDECAI L. MARSH, DS lewempri

DS lewempri

Adm., Will annexed.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and Courty of New-York, st.—J. W. Palott. A. C. RIGH-ABDR, S. A. APPLETON and ABBOAT LAW RENGE against J. A. MACHADO.—Summons for a money demand on courtest. (Com not Ser.) To the defendant above-named: You hereby assumented and required to answer the complaint in sets section, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and Courty of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the asbecriber, at his office, No. 25 Nassauset, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this aummons du you, eachedwa of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plain diffs in this section will take judgment against you for the sum of times thousand five hundred and fifty-one 10.109 dollars with interest from the thirtheuth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besiess the costs of this action—Dated November X, 1858.

The complaintabove mentioned was filed in the office of the

November N, 1888. HORACE BARNARD,
The complaint above mentioned was filed in the office of the
Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th of November, 1888.
HORACE BARNARD,
HORACE BARNARD,
R88 lawfwp HORACE BARNARD,
Plaintif's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and
Courty of New-York, m.—J. W, PAIGE A, C. RICH-

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and Courty of New-York, as.—J. W. PAIGE A. C. RICH—RDS, S. A. APPLETON and ABBOTT LAWRENGE, stains' J. A. MACHADO. WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL. M. FURTADO.—(Summens for a money demand on contract. Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants above-named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City had in sea'c City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriver at his office, No. 25 Nassu-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summors on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to snewer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment: sraintly you for the sum of six thousand, nine hundred and one dollars and thirty-two cents, with junterest from the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, on inteteen hundred and forty nine dollars and sintly cents, parcel thereof, and with interest from the Bist day of October, 1857, on three hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-three cents further percel thereof, and with interest from the lith day of January, 1858, on eight hundred and eighteen dollars and three cents further percel thereof—baile with the cent from the lith day of January, 1858, on eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thus year on the 1858, on eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thus year on the 1858.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the office of the City and County of New York, on the 28th of November, 1858.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the office of the City and County of New York and McGowan. Fou are hereby summoned and required to answer the sufficient Carrey and Gerard Stayvesant, Defendants—Summons for Keilel—Com. not served—To the Defendants—Summons for Keilel—Com, and County of New York at the City and complaint in this action, which was this day fi

RETENDED TO THE NEW YORK

SUPPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY against HEMAN EREWER, John Wilkinson and Hester F. his wife, Harrist Cook, Charles Avery and Levantia his wife. Edwin Gook, Alonzo Tillotson and Mary his wife, Herman Cook, and Lam ing Andrews—Summors.—You are hereby summoned to snawer the complaint in this cause, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the at our office, No. 52 Whilesteet, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, actinging of the day of such service, or within twenty days after aeroice of a copy of said complaint. If such copy he demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint was field in the office of the Clerk of the County of Stenben on the 8th day of November, 1858.—Batt of New York December 1, 1858.

To the parties defendants. No. 52 Wallest, New York December 1, 1858.

TIMPSON. INSOLVENT.—No.

THOMAS S. TIMPSON, INSOLVENT.—Nohis debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the
first title of the fifth chapter of the second of the Revised Statters. Socioc first published November, Creditors to appeal
before WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, County Jugge of West
clienter County, on the 9th day of February, 1250, at 10 o'clock
a. m., at the Court-Home at White Plains, in said County of
Westchaster.

New-York Daily Tribune

A LONG LOOK BACK WARD.

ndence of The H. Y. Tribune. DEAD OF WINTER.

Appo Mundi 5862, be it more or less. Prof. Brannow has gratified our curiosity by compa ting the elements of the comet of 1858, and announce its next arrival for A. D. 4328, its period being 2,470 years.

This is a suggestive statement! Let us "improve it" a little, to amuse this long Winter evening so near the dark solstice. Here have we, shortlived and a) ortsighted creatures, been talking with all dis nity about our years and centuries, when an astronomer in Michigen suddenly dwarfs all such dates into ephemeral insignificance, by coolly telling us of a celestial visitor which keeps its tine-account by units about twentyfive hundred times greater than these with which w usually deal.

Dr. Mantell, in one of his delightful geological lec tures on the strange mutations which had, during bygone ages, occurred to the spot on which he was ad dressing a highly-educated audience (Brighton in Sassex), imagines some visitor from a higher spherewine Wandering Jew of an angel, fallen or otherwise to have been there at irregular intervals of the past, and to describe for the edification of the Doctor's hearers, the curious vicissitudes which the features and population of earth had undergone between these successive visits. The imaginary narrative reminds one a little of the ordinary chronological tables which youth are made to study, in which, at the outset, great gape of centuries are passed without a line, while in later time, many occurrences of interest are crowded into a single year.

A curious account of such terrestrial observation might be given by that celestial specter, which trailed its long nightgown through so many of our autumnal nightly skies, moving still and stately as Tennyson's

"With folded feet, in robes of white, On sleeping wings that sail;"

though flitting, in defiance of all our ideas of dignity and propriety, head downward across the western heaver. Its rounds, indeed, were made at epochs so widely separated that were it able and disposed to speak, it could gratify our arxiety to learn of the early history of our own race but very partially, for there could have been only two occasions on which for a few weeks it could have looked down from the clear ether

en man and his works.

But of the mere material history of this world of ours it might have a story worth hearing, which might settle some disputes between advocates of quite oppos-ing theories. Perhaps it might say that its first recollections of our planets' childish times were about hundred thousand of its own revolutions old, from the time when it noticed, wheeling round our central sun, the Earth in its nascent state, a huge will-o'-the-wisp, or mist of fluid flame, attended by the literally new moon as a minor or secondary fire fog of the same kind.

It might then skip all mention of the slow, almost mperceptible, charges which our orb underwent dur ing some 50,000 of its trips into space and among other celestials; and might dislike the state of things which it saw at the end of this series of its vast cycles. The earth may then have so far advanced as to have become a globe of liquid fire, a melted ball of white-ho lava, thin as water, yet, under the steady balance of its own attraction and centrifugal force, maintaining in perfect and unchanging equilibrium its spheroidal figure as it spun "asleep on its axis." The moon might by that time have cooled down so far as to have already a bard crust, with a warm sea fairly condensed

and flowing upon its surface. Twenty-five thousand more circumnavigations of its to earth about the secondary epoch, and it would witness a worderful change which had come over sublunary things in the interval. It would see the flery ball so cooled as to allow the waters to rest peaceably upon it, its ragged surface worn off over and over by their perpetual flow and washing; the rough scoria-like expanse of the primeval land replaced by smooth slopes and level river deltas; and a heavy growth of foliage covering all the temperate and arctic zones. The very poles are warm, palms and tree ferns have not yet disappeared where Melville Island is now, "chilly Britain" is half smothered in a jungle of rank vegeta tion, and has strange reptiles crawling on its shores of swimming in its rivers. The tropics we may presume to be yet too hot for habitation, though the cooler corners of its seas may hold a few trilobites, their lobsterlike shells half reddened by the warm brine, or some corals, more patient of heat than those even of our

And our moon; what of her at that time? Quite advanced in refrigeration, and feeling most uncomfortable monthly alternations of blazing Summer and frozen Winter.

Twenty thousand more circuits might bring our comet back to earth in time to see at its fall force the Tertiary period of the world we live in. Its mountain chains-Andes, Himalaya, Hindoo Moosh, and most of their big brotherhood, nearly full grown, their heads well aloft, though their lower slopes be yet under water, swum and sailed over by reptiles, fishes and nautili innumerable. The older forms, seen on Cometary-round-of-inspection No. 75,000, are tightly locked up in the strata, where also lie Ichthyosauru and most of his long-tailed and longer-named cotemporaries, done gone forever. The vast vegetation of old is consolidated into the coal-beds, which are well laid away for future use, though a few northern regions like Russia have unaccountably missed obtaining their fair share of these thrifty stores of fact. These beds are sadly doubled and twisted up already by the Alleghany-crumplings of the earth's crust settling to her diminished nucleas. The face of the iry land begins to approach the outlines of our modern maps; it bears herds of huge beasts and outlie after their kind, and even the snakes and monkeys are crawling in the

grass or climbing the nut-trees.

Our faithful satellite is almost entirely cold. There is a little warmth yet at her heart, but its central fire is 'smouldering, faint and low," her volcances burn and smoke lazily and dully; her atmosphere has dropped every cloud in a shower of frost crystals and spangles, which lie on the surface scarcely more moved by her 336 hours of continuous surahine than by the equally long period of cold earth-shine with which it alternates. There she rolls and sails turough the sky, a bark without a crew, a snug little world

without a tenant. Whirt away again, fantailed sky-sweeper, past the little asteroids just fit for the exclusive and comfortably retired abodes of German princes or English landlords, were they only warm enough)-past the cold, watery, cloudy spheres of outer-darkness which we call fitly after those remotest myths of time, Saturn and Ourance, away to Orion or Bootes, or the star Bear's Tail, wherein Hillhouse's fallen angel came to tempt Tamar of old, perhaps even to the misty nebulæ or clouds of Magellan, and back again, ten thousand times, to your last appearance on earth

but three.
It is B. C. 5552. In about eight cometary months, or just 1,548 of our years, by Archbishop Usher's computation, man is to be here. But not yet. Earth is all ready for him; the banana ripens in the tropics, the acom in the cooler zone; the Irish elk and mastodon are indeed dead, but better eattle are prepared for his use; the urus roams in Lithuania, the elephant in India, the horse in the East, all idle as yet—the sheep wanders unsheared on the slopes, the dog scents through the wood, looking in vain for his companion and master. Others of our poor relations are here also, ex-pectant of Homo as of one from whom they will get comething; not only lions on the plains and alligators in the rivers, hoping for a good morsel, but bugs and musketoes ready to bite, and rate and mice prepared to billet themselves on his stores, as soon as he becomes "forehanded" enough to fill a granary or a rootheap. All is prepared, but the future sovereign is not

One last giance at the moon before leaving for another tour in space. No fature study of her will be seeded for she is reduced to a state of anohangeablenees. There she is, sweeping around her appointed circles in the heavens, a bright disc unobscured by the faintest trace of water or cloud or even air. Her volcanoes are dead, her ragged slopes and the seams through her hills and plains all sharp and distinct, for ber oceans did not roll and wear on her surface long spongh to smooth its fireborn features. Frozen to her eore, every substance hard, even her gases converted into that eilver dust and glazing which renders her se brilliantly resplendent, she is indeed fitly to be persons-fied by that chilly Diana of whom classic poets will sing when their time comes. Leave her now behind; away, and back again in Anno Mundi 922. B. C. 3082. Ah, here are are changes indeed! Men! Methuselah,

in his youthful prime at two hundred and thirty five. walks firmly on the plain, handsome in his black beard and mustache, and sunburnt features; while little Lameche, who has not yet attained his hundredth birthday, is actively driving together the herds for the night. White-headed old Adam himself sits pensive in the door of the goat skin tent, contemplating the declining sun, and meditating over his his long life; regretting, let us hope, his first foolish and inexcusable offense, and not less his later weaknes in perpetuating a race of such ill-destined creatures. Perhaps, however, he reproaches binuelf not very severely on this account, for it does not appear that he or his cotemporaries anticipate any worse evils than those of this hard-working and child-bearing life. So far as these are concerned, he doubtless thinks them tolerable enough, and only too soon over with; and indeed for him they are nearly done, in eight years more he and his Eve will have passed to that yet lonely other world, where scarely any of mortal origin await their coming, except poor Abel, sent solitary scross the dark river seven hundred years before. Strange, that a bit of ground no larger than a New England family cemetery should as yet be ample room for all the dead of earth!

Most of the world is yet seen by our comet to be tenantiess save by the lower races-broad grassy plains, vast silent forests, not a smoke rising from their whole expanse round and round the globe! Few, indeed, are the eyes which follow with wonder the streaming phantom as it turns short round the sun, and recedes for another twenty-four hundred and seventy years.

Anno Mundi 3392. B. C. 612. Here comes the ghost of ages dim" again. Lo! Egypt's pyramids, thousands of years old already, her temples finished, her rock-tembs filled with countless mummies, put carefully away, biding the time for their expected reanimation before Osiris. India and China, densely peopled, with settled laws and governments, and a moral code to which Confucins is shortly to add, if he has not already added, the first distinct expression o the Golden Rule. Troy town was taken five hundred years ago. Agamemnon and his brave predecessors and their good blades have been dust and rust for many a day. Good King David has been gathered to his fathers these four centuries. Carthage, Greece, Assyria, are in great fame, though the last is declining, and her sculptured walls are being buried, where they will lie till Layard comes to dig in Birs Nimrond. There are crisp-headed negroes, black enough, in Africa, doing nothing of consequence. What may be absolutely going on in American forests we are not told, but indubitably there are grandfathers of our own hunting on the Baltic's shores, or straggling, ill-clothed, in the woods of Gaul or Britian.

Thus far we had written, when Thurston, or, as he

likes to be called, Thorstein, came into our room for an evening hour. His hobby is his own ancestry, traced through we know not what vague traditions doubtful philological whimseys, and archeological suspicions; and, holding with obstinate faith to his chronologies of inanimate earth and her brute population, with which our geological speculators busy themselves. Picking up the loose sheets lying on our table, he read them over with remarks more laconic than complimentary, and with especially uncivil hints at the state of the brains of people particularly interested in lunar changes. Coming to the end of what was written, and fired by the hints therein contained about his an sestors, he set off in a long monologue on that fascinating topic, and became uncommonly carnest on the obscure history of the approaching holf-day, which, he will maintain, is but a new and ennebled observance of a venerable festival which his ancestral 'roughs" had celebrated in their own pagan way, about the time of the last previous appearance Donati's comet. Being contradicted moderately and judiciously, he at last attained to such a pitch of enthusiasm that he went away to return with what he had which he offered as a concluding grace to our letter, insisting, in spite of remonstrance, that they would form a capital ending for anything published at this season, and were only too good and sensible for what, in this case, would precede them. They are accordingly appended, to the necessary postponement of what further might have been said of our sphere and its inhabitants at the visitation last referred to, as well as at those of 1858 and 4328. Mr. Thorstein has embellished his sententions production, by way of title, with one of the half-dozen scraps of Latin which yet adhere to him, tattered remnants of his olden college gown, always scanty, and now even more so than the garments of his lamented progenitors, and styles it

DIES NATALIS INVICTI SOLIS.

The altar-tapers brightly glow, The organ peals the exulting hymn; My thoughts, from all the Present's show, Go back to ages far and dim.

Remember how the merrow's more Was kept as festive by the Nile, When Egypt deemed as newly born Her god of warm benignant smile.

How by the Garges' holy stream, As the slow solstice reached its end, The people blessed the brightening beam, And offered sifts from friend to friend. How Persia's priesthood, myrtle crowned,

To meet that Winter-dawning chill, Upraised their hymns of joyful sound Upon the eastward fronting hill. How Rome her Saturnalia knew, When slave and master mingled free

With dance, and march of mystery. How our own fathers, waiting long Upon their Saxon forcet-plain, Beheld, and hailed with short and song,

And reveiled all the short day through

The sun, returning north again; And, from their native woodland's gloom Plucked boughs of green and berries gay, To decerate each humble home, And welcome the auspicious day.

But now this Feast of hoary Time A new significance can claim; The spoch of a Law sublime. The birthday of an awful Name,

On columns raised in pagan pride The martyr stands against the sky Where temple fires burnt low and died The dome uplifts the Cross on high. The stately shades are seen no more;

No Miteras on his hilltop lone, No Horns by his sacred shore, Nor Thor among his wilds is known. Gone are our father-warriors bold, Our mother-matrons, strong and fair,

Who denced in mystic maze of old

Around the Baal-fire's lurid glare. Lost are their cairns, effaced their mounds. Their substance, hid in grief away, Has oft renewed the ceaseless rounds Of life, and death, and rad decay.

Near Druid-circles half o'erthrown, We find, to witness that they were, But hunter's spear of bronze or stone Or brouch that bound the maiden's bair.

Two thousand Christmas eves have fed Since they obeyed the common call, And thought to join their kindred dead In vast Valhaila's happy hall.

-Well! pay them reverence, even now, And keep their ancient memories green; Up with the fadeless cedar-bough! And let the berries shine between!

Nor, while the Yule log's ruddy fires

Forget our vanished heathen sires,

Where er their long fled ghosts may be ! THEODORE PARKER ON WASHINGTON.

Light Christmas hearth and Christmas tree

From The Boston Journal, 29th.

The Trement Temple was well filled last evening on the occasion of the delivery of the first of the Kev. Theodore Parker's series of lectures on the great men of America. Mf. Parker was warmly received, and took for his subject that above announced.

He commenced with speaking of the residence of an obscure farmer at Bridge's Creek, Virginia, in the last century. This was Augustine Washington. His first wife, Miss Batler, died early, and left two boys; his second, Mary Ball, was a belle, and had a unuber of children; at the age of 28, she bore her husband a boy, whom they called George Warnington. Or that rade old house where he was born only one blus stone remains to-day.

mair s to-day.

Of all the Angle-Saren stock there was none who ranked so high as that George Wa hington; his example is held up by all the world; all parties in his native latd appeal to him for warrant for right and for wrong

pe is held up by all the worst.

In the speak to him for warrant for right and for wrong deeds.

Mr. Parker said be should speak first of those great acts of his hie which indicated the mas's character, or had a great influence upon it. In his boyhood and youth his opportunities for academic education were small. One Mr. Hobbic taught him reading, writing and spelling in his early day. After his father's death he lived with his brother and learned geometry at a superior school at Bridges Creek, and became quite fluished in whatever studies he entered on. He had a military spirit very econ, and at 14 he obtained a midshipman's warrant; his luggage was put on a vessel; but his mother would not let him go; he cas for to be a midshipman. On such small everts do grant results hinge. He afterward learned surveying. Before he was 17 he fancied he was in love with Miss Perry; but the course of true love did not run smooth. He called her "the lawland beauty," but he survived her worful scorn and only his verses remain to prove that he was un love. He fell in leve again, but this time he was cured by athletic sports. Thereafter, he bade farewell to verses ard love.

His mother had a bard temper, fitted to command, and when Lafayette visited her in the Revolution, he found her weeding in her garden, and had the good sense not to charge her attire, but came f raward at erre to welcome her countly visiter. Washington acquired much of her character. He was trained, too, not by books, but by events. He continued his practice of surveying with success.

His military career commenced early, and he was

tice of surveying with success.

His military career commenced early, and he was His military career commenced early, and he was active in raising troops to act against the savages. When he loined the expedition of Braddock, he had more knowledge than the commander nimself, and had his advice been followed he would have been successful. After that defeat Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief. He had many difficulties to contend with. In all his proceedings he was firm, but very moderate, and this moderation is peculiar, since it is so rare for military must to been an opportunity to be tyrants. During that seven years he gained a military training which enabled him in the Revolution by caution, activity and perseverance, to wear out the British.

From 1750 to 1774, with his rich and beautiful wife,

tion by cantion, netivity and perseverance, to wear out the British.

From 1759 to 1774, with his rich and beauliful wife, Mr. Curtis's widow, he lived on his form, in the old style of Virginia elegance, dressing elegantly and visited by many guests. He had the Washington arms on his liveries and elsewhere, and other expensive and fashionable goods from London. Thus the river of ais his expression of the state of the many guests. He had the Washington arms on his liveries and elsewhere, and other expensive and fashionable goods from London. Thus the river of ais his expression of the state of the

he was not distinguished except for judgment.

The choice of a commander of the revolutionary armies was given to Virginia to conciliate the South; Virginian copes with the South; Virginian copes with the season of the South; Virginian cross its threshold the 1724. He wrote to his wife the orly letter to her which is preserved. On reaching Boston be found everything in a disorganized state, and much discontent, great wast of military knowledge, jealousies and cavilings in the camp. One third of the people were torics. Congress paid but little, for they had little, and it is the last dollar that, was hereism in that day, great self-denied all throughthat year, but Washington had a host of difficulties to contend against.

Back Bay did not freeze over that Winter so he

Back Bay did not freeze over that Winter so he could cross on foot, and when the British at last were forced to leave, they carrie toff twelve hundred Tories, and left two or three hundred more whom they ought to have taken. Never since then had the streets of Boston been trodden by an enemy, except once, when the foct of the tynant trode down State street, uncerposed; but a day of reckoning would come. Wast sington took his army South, but he was there endoughered by the people, and for a year had a dam't and perilous time. There was no New England and Tory Philadelphia to supply men. The next year was darker still. In Congress every one was discententiad, and sometimes it was difficult for months to obuttain a quorum of States. There were cabals in the army, he would not have held command to the end.

In 1784 Washington found himself at Mount Ver, non without an office. A small Convention was held, of which he was President. Not a quorum could be gained, and it was "signed by consent of the States." Washington did not like it, and other great men did not like it. It was a hoop to bind the thirteen stayes together and was so accepted.

Washington was chosen President. Who was the Back Bay did not freeze over that Winter so he

tot like it. It was a hoop to bind the thirteen stayes together and was so accepted.

Washington was chosen President. Who was the second man did not so well appear. Adams was chosen Vice-President. There were two parties, the Federalists in favor of centralization, and their opponents. Washington selected his chiefs from the best of both and sought for them union. Some of his measures were sar-sighted, others of an evil tendency. Of the laster were the assumption of State debts, and the establishment of a national back.

On the 3d of March, 1797, Washington withdrew from public life, but he was recalled to the head of the American armies in fear of a war with France, till his career ended in 1799, leaving his first in the hearts and memories of his countrymen. He was practical.

career ended in 1799, leaving him tirst in the hearts and memories of his countrymen. He was practical, had httle of the ideal, and took little notice of the beautiful. He whote much, but much of his writing was by the hands of secretaries. His farswell address was substantially from Madison and Hamilton. But he had great understanding, great common sense; he was not a great originator, but he was a good organizer; could the most easily bend the rough materials to the ends he had in view; he always sought advice; he had that rare combination of judgment, courage and capacity, which fitted him to do all things well; he never conducted a brilliant campaign, and only one brilliant battle, that of Trenton; he had military talent, not genius for war; his superiority was not it tellectual; he he, an admirable beainnes of moral powers; he was order, ly in all things; he never overcame the unigenial an admirable balance of moral powers; he was one in a manifered in a minimar in a more recorded to emigenate distemper of the blood which he inherited from his quick-tempered mother; he bore up hopefally against every discouragement. Is the whole range of human history there was no such example of integrity; he was ever a listener to the voice of conscience; no act can be pointed at to show insincerity and dishonesty in him; there was no egotism in him; he never wrote a lire with the peacock's feather; as a religious man he had few superiors, for it was the basis of all his life and actions. He was opposed to Slavery, and ineffectially attempted to free Virginia's slaves; at least, he freed his own at death, and here he was superior to his age, and here was a proof of his religion.

The following aneedote was cold of Gen. Washington

in the course of the evening:
At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the colored solciers were not to be depended upon for sentries. So one night, when the password was "Cambridge," he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored son incl. "Who goes there I" cried the sentine!. "A friend," replied Washinton. "Friend advance marraned and give the countersin," said the colored man. Washington came up and said "Rothery." "No, sar!" was the response. "Medford," said Washington. "No, sar! returned the colored man immediately exclaimed, "I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here out he say Cambridge." Washington and Cambridge, and west by, and do next day the colored gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that particular branch of military duty.

The following anecdote was told of Gen. Washington